

condition has been rapid, and it is believed that they are now fitted to enjoy the advantages of a simple form of government, which has been submitted to them and received their sanction; and I cannot too strongly urge this subject upon the attention of Congress.

Stipulations have been made with all the Indian tribes to remove them beyond the Mississippi, except with the band of the Wyandots, the Six Nations in New York, the Menomonees, Mandans, Stockbridges, in Wisconsin, and the Miami Indians in Indiana. With all but the Menomonees, it is expected that arrangements for their emigration will be completed the present year. The resistance which has been opposed to their removal by some of the tribes, even after treaties had been made with them to that effect, has arisen from various causes operating differently on each of them. In most instances they have been instigated to resistance by persons to whom the trade with them and the acquisition of their annuities were important; and in some by the personal influence of interested Chiefs. These obstacles must be overcome; for the Government cannot relinquish this policy without sacrificing important interests, and abandoning the tribes remaining east of the Mississippi to certain destruction.

The decrease in numbers of the tribes within the limits of the states and territories has been most rapid. If they be removed they can be protected from those associations and evil practices which exert so pernicious and destructive an influence over their destinies. They can be induced to labor and to acquire property, and its acquisition will inspire them with a feeling of independence. Their minds can be cultivated, and they can be taught the value of salutary uniform laws; and be made sensible of the blessings of free government, and capable of enjoying its advantages.

In the possession of property, knowledge, and a good government, free to give what direction they please to their labor, and share in the legislation by which their persons and the profits of their industry are to be protected and secured, they will have an ever present conviction of the importance of union, of peace among themselves and of the preservation of amicable relations with us. The interests of the United States would also be greatly promoted by freeing the relations between the general and state governments from what has proved a most embarrassing incumbrance, by a satisfactory adjustment of conflicting titles to lands, caused by the occupation of the Indians, and by causing the resources of the whole country to be developed by the power of the state and general governments, and improved by the enterprise of a white population.

Intimately connected with this subject is the obligation of the government to fulfill its treaty stipulations, and to protect the Indians thus assembled "at their new residence from all interruptions and disturbances from any other tribes of nations or Indians, or from any person or persons whatsoever," and the equally solemn obligation to guard from Indian hostility its own border settlements, stretching along a line of more than one thousand miles. To enable the government to redeem this pledge of the Indians, and to afford adequate protection to its own citizens, will require the continual presence of a considerable regular force on the frontiers, and the establishment of permanent posts. Examinations of the country are now making, with a view to decide on the most suitable points for the erection of fortresses and other works of defence, the results of which will be presented to you by the Secretary of War at an early day, together with a plan for effectual protection of friendly Indians, and the permanent defence of the frontier States.

By the report of the Secretary of the Navy, herewith communicated, it appears that unremitted exertions have been made at the different navy yards to carry into effect all authorized measures for the extension and employment of our naval forces. The launching and preparation of the ship of the line *Pennsylvania*, and the complete repairs of the ships of the line *Olio*, *Delaware* and *Columbus*, may be noticed, as forming a respectable addition to this important arm of our national defence. Our commerce and navigation have received increased aid and protection during the present year. Our squadrons in the Pacific and on the Brazilian station have been much increased, and that in the Mediterranean, although small, is adequate to the present wants of our commerce in that sea. Additions have been made to our squadron on the West India station, where the large force under Commodore Dallas has been most actively and efficiently employed in protecting our commerce, in preventing the importation of slaves, and in co-operation with officers of the Army in carrying on the war in Florida.

The satisfactory condition of our naval force abroad leaves at our disposal the means of conveniently providing for a home squadron, for the protection of commerce upon our extensive coast. The amount of appropriations required for such a squadron will be found in the general estimates for the naval service for the year 1838.

The naval officers engaged upon our coast survey have rendered important service to our navigation. The discovery of a new channel into the harbor of New York, through which our largest ships may pass without danger, must afford important commercial advantages to that harbor, and add greatly to its value as a naval station. The accurate survey of George's Shoals, off the coast of Massachusetts, lately completed, will render comparatively safe a navigation hitherto considered dangerous.

Considerable additions have been made to the number of captains, commanders, lieutenants, surgeons, and assistant surgeons, in the Navy. These additions were rendered necessary, by the increased number of vessels put in commission to answer the exigencies of our growing commerce.

Your attention is respectfully invited to the suggestions of the Secretary for the improvements of the naval service.

The report of the Postmaster general exhibits the progress and condition of the mail service. The operation of the Post Office Department constitutes one of the most active elements of our national prosperity and it is gratifying to observe with what vigor they are conducted. The mail routes of the United States cover an extent of about one hundred and forty two thousand eight hundred and seventy seven miles having been increased about thirty seven thousand one hundred and three miles within the last two years. The annual mail transportation on these routes is about thirty-six millions two hundred and twenty eight thousand nine hundred and sixty two miles, having been increased about ten millions three hundred and fifty nine thousand four hundred and seventy-six miles within the same period. The number of post offices has also been increased from ten thousand and ninety nine, very few of which receive the mails less than once a week, and a large portion of them daily. Contractors and postmasters in general are represented, as at-

tending to their duties with most commendable zeal and fidelity.

The revenue of the Department, within the year ending on the thirtieth June last, was four millions one hundred and thirty seven thousand and fifty six dollars and nine cents; and its liabilities accruing within the same time, were three million three hundred and eighty thousand eight hundred and forty seven dollars and seventy five cents. The increase of revenue over that of the preceding year was seven hundred and eight thousand one hundred and sixty six dollars and forty one cents.

For many interesting details I refer you to the report of the Postmaster General, with the accompanying papers. Your particular attention is invited to the necessity of providing a more safe and convenient building for the accommodation of that Department.

I lay before Congress copies of reports submitted in pursuance of a call made by me upon the heads of Departments, for such suggestions as their experience might enable them to make as to what further legislative provisions may be advantageously adopted to secure the faithful application of public moneys to the objects to which they are appropriated, to prevent the misapplication or embezzlement by those entrusted with the expenditure of them and generally to increase the security of the Government against losses in their disbursement. It is needless to dilate on the importance of providing such new safeguards as are within the power of legislation to promote these ends, and I have little to add to the recommendations submitted in the accompanying papers.

By law, the terms of service of our most important collecting and disbursing officers in the civil department are limited to four years, and when re-appointed, their bonds are required to be renewed.

The safety of the public is much increased by this feature of the law, and there can be no doubt that its application to all officers entrusted with the collection or disbursement of the public money, whatever may be the tenure of their offices, would be equally beneficial. I therefore recommend in addition to such of the suggestions presented by the heads of Departments as you may think useful, a general provision, that all officers of the Army or Navy, or in the Civil Department, entrusted with the receipt or payment of public money, and whose term of service is either unlimited or for a longer time than four years, be required to give bonds, with good and sufficient sureties, at the expiration of every such period.

A change in the period of terminating the fiscal year, from the first of October to the first of April, has been frequently recommended, and appears to be desirable.

The distressing casualties in steamboats, which have so frequently happened during the year, seem to evince the necessity of attempting to prevent them, by means of severe provisions connected with their custom-house papers. The subject was submitted to the attention of Congress by the Secretary of the Treasury in his last annual report, and will be again at the present session, with additional details. It will doubtless receive that early and careful consideration which its pressing importance appears to require.

Your attention has heretofore been frequently called to the affairs of the District of Columbia, and I should not again ask it, did not their entire dependence on Congress give them a constant claim upon its notice. Separated by the Constitution from the rest of the Union, limited in extent, and aided by no legislature of its own, it would seem to be a spot where a wise and uniform system of government might have been adopted. This district, however, unfortunately, has been left to linger behind the rest of the Union—its codes, civil and criminal, are not only very defective, but full of obsolete or inconvenient provisions; being formed of portions of two states, discrepancies in the laws prevail in different parts of the territory, small as it is; and although it was selected, as the seat of the General Government, the spot of its public edifices, the depository of its archives, and the residence of officers entrusted with large amounts of public property and the management of public business, yet it has never been subjected to, or received, the especial and comprehensive legislation which these circumstances peculiarly demand. I am well aware of the various subjects of greater magnitude and immediate interest that press themselves on the consideration of Congress but I believe there is not one that appeals more directly to its justice than a liberal, and even generous, attention to the interests of the District of Columbia, and a thorough and careful revision of its local government.

M. VAN BUREN.
Washington, Dec. 5th, 1837.

From the Baltimore American.

LATEST FROM SPAIN.—We are indebted to the attention of Capt. Game, of the ship *Wareham*, arrived at this port yesterday from Cadiz, for papers of that city to the 21st October, and of Madrid to the 13th. Capt. G. states that a report prevailed at Cadiz on the 21st October, that Don Carlos had arrived within three leagues of that city, but had been repulsed, and was at the last accounts on his retreat to the mountains of Biscay.

The accounts received from different parts of the Kingdom are favorable to the cause of the liberals. Skirmishes in various quarters are reported, but nothing of a decisive character, the loss to either side being insignificant. The late election had terminated in favor of the moderate party.

A correspondent of the "Defender of the People," in writing from Madrid under the date of the 3d of October, mentions the formation of a new cabinet, in which the Queen has named Don Jose Maria Perez, as minister of the Home department, Don Ignazio Balanzat for that of War, Don Antonio Castigon as minister of Justice, and Don Francisco Java Ulloa as minister of Commerce and Naval affairs. Doubts are expressed as to the duration of his ministry, as they exist among its members no harmony of opinion.

The same paper under date of 21st October, states that the liberals had gained an important victory in the Province of Catalonia over the troops of Don Carlos.—The Carlist force was completely dispersed whilst the troops of the liberals sustained a loss of 4 killed and 16 wounded.

AN OLD PENSIONER.—John Davis, a veteran who still calls upon Uncle Sam for his scanty pension, was born in Prince William county, Va. in the year 1730, and for some time lived near Gen. Washington, with whom he served in the Indian and French wars, and subsequently through the whole of our revolution. He still retains the possession of all his faculties in nearly as perfect a state as ever; being able to read and write without the aid of spectacles, and to ride and walk with greater ease than many who are half a century his juniors. What is very singular in an old soldier, for the last twenty years he has not tasted ardent spirits. At the age of ninety-nine years he was converted, baptized, and is still a devoted member of the church.

A Van Buren paper in Massachusetts, in glorifying Old Hickory, sticks in his cap this feather:—"Under the administration of Jackson, the population of the western states increased nearly fourfold." Marvellous! What a wonderful—what a marvellous man!—as old Judah Dana used to say. But, by the way, perhaps Col. Johnson is entitled to as much credit for this astonishing increase of population in the Western States, as Gen. Jackson.

THE CALEDONIAN.



Here shall the Press the People's rights maintain,
Unawed by influence and unbribed by gain—
Here patriot Truth her glorious precepts draw,
Pledged to Religion, Liberty, and Law.

ST. JOHNSBURY.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1837.

CANADIAN AFFAIRS.

The intelligence from Canada does not confirm the report of the capture of Montreal. The appearance of a Radical force in view of the place doubtless gave rise to the rumor. The Tories are actively engaged in fortifying Montreal, expecting a vigorous attack by the Patriots. Accounts from the Province are so contradictory that it is impossible, at present, to come to any satisfactory conclusion respecting the transactions of either party. The following is an extract of a communication from a gentleman residing on the borders of the Province, which mentions the latest intelligence from that place. The spirit of the letter warrants the suspicion that the writer is inclined to espouse the cause of the Patriots.

DERRY LANE, Dec. 8, 1837.

To the Editor of the Caledonian:

Hurrah for the patriots of Canada, I say—hurrah for the noble spirited people, who, after more than fifty years of oppression, have at length determined to be free. Hurrah for the brave Canadians, who, by their courage and intrepidity, have shown that they are worthy to be free. Their cause is the cause of all America—may they succeed—may God prosper them.

You have heard, ere this, of the battles at St. Dennis and St. Charles, and of the success of the Patriots at both places. The Tory papers state, that the red-coats triumphed at the latter place, but taking all things into consideration, I do not think they tell the truth. If the troops did triumph, why did they return to Montreal, as they did by flight. A few more such triumphs, would, I think, leave few soldiers to tell the tale, or to boast of victories never won. It is probably such a triumph as was obtained over our forefathers at Bunker's Hill, and will undoubtedly be as honorable to the Canadians, as was that to the Patriots of '76. In fact, these two first battles in Canada, bear a striking resemblance to the battles of Lexington and Bunker's Hill, and will undoubtedly occupy the place in Canadian History that those do in the History of the United States. And the effect of these first battles upon the ardent feelings of the Canadians, is similar to that which aroused our forefathers to arms, when they first heard of the slaughter of their countrymen on the occasions alluded to. It has aroused the people and they are embodying and fortifying in all parts of the country. It has awakened a spirit of opposition, a hatred of oppression and misrule, which cannot be put down by British bayonets, and which will be satisfied with nothing short of liberty and independence.

We have no news of any further military movements of importance since these battles. I learned last night, from a private source in which I can put the utmost confidence, that there is an army of 5,000 men, a few miles in the rear of Montreal, which is thoroughly armed and disciplined, and which is commanded by some of the most determined and resolute fellows in the Province. The principal officer is a Mr. Scott, a Scotchman, and a member of Parliament. It is stated in the Tory papers that this army has once made its appearance in view of Montreal, and gave the inhabitants some alarm. Query—If the sight of it so alarms them, what will they do when it attacks them? There are in the city of Montreal at least 3,000 Canadians, (quite as many as of the opposite party) who are well armed and ready to act at a moment's warning.

A gentleman in this place received a letter from St. Johns yesterday, which stated, that it was expected, hourly, that an attack would be made on that place, and that the people were sending away their families for safety. It will, undoubtedly, be the first object of the patriots to obtain St. Johns, in order to secure a free communication with the States. The Canadians are determined to go ahead—no mistake—and there is nothing on earth to prevent them from carrying everything before them this winter. Indeed, I should not be surprised if they took Quebec before spring. What they will do next summer, when John Bull sends out his dogs of war, remains to be seen. Should they obtain good officers, get well organized and disciplined, and be well provided with arms, cannon, &c., they will use up the said dogs, I think, in real Yankee fashion. Give the Canadians officers that they can confide in, and they will make the best soldiers in the world. They are hardy—they can live where American or British soldiers would starve—they are obedient and respectful to their superiors—they are brave, as has been already proved: all very necessary qualities for a soldier. One of the Montreal Tory papers admits, already, that the Canadians show great "tact and intrepidity." If so, what will they do when they become well armed and disciplined? They are raw recruits now, with but few arms, and act without concert or system. Let them have a few of BONAPARTE's able officers, as they undoubtedly will have in a few months, to drill, discipline, and lead them on, and I have no doubt, they will be able to make a good report of themselves. I am sure their enemies will then have little reason to apply to them the vile epithets, such as cowards, traitors, rebels, &c., which they have been so long in the habit of heaping upon them.

We received news here yesterday, that the Governor of Canada has offered a reward for Papineau, of \$4,000, and lesser rewards for the other principal rebels.

Willson Lumpkin has been elected Senator to Congress, from Georgia, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of John P. King.

BANK CONVENTION IN NEW YORK. The Convention assembled on the 27th ult. in which nearly all the States were represented. Great diversity of opinion existed among the members as to the time when the banks could with safety to themselves and to the community resume specie payments, and no time has been fixed for that purpose. The Convention adjourned to meet at New York on the 2d Wednesday of April, when, it was the prevailing impression, a time not remote would be agreed upon for a resumption; as early of May or the first of July, at the farthest. The banks are advised to make arrangements to be able to resume at that time.

When the steamboat *Home* was wrecked, one man saved himself by seizing a large box and floating on it to the shore. The Whig party has taken the hint. It makes a life preserver of the ballot box.

The Globe says—"Let the democracy of the country rise in its strength." They have risen.—The democracy of numbers have risen to crush and overwhelm the dynasty of office-holders.

The Secretary of the Treasury gives notice that the amount of Treasury Shin-Plasters issued, up to Nov. 30, is \$1,495,464.07.

The report of Professor Willson's insanity is incorrect. He had been visited by an affecting bereavement in the death of his wife, but his intellectual faculties remain unimpaired.

Mason, Van Buren, is elected Governor of Michigan, by a few hundred majority. In the House of Representatives, which consists of 50 members, the Whigs have 22—last year 4. One more effort and the Whigs carry the State.

"I thought thy bridal bed to have deck'd."

A WEDDING AND A FUNERAL.—Rarely does it fall to our lot to record a more remarkable act of Providence, than that of which we are now called to speak. We yesterday announced the marriage of the sister of our friend Alderman Peters, at his own house, and this day we record the death of his estimable wife—a lady beloved by all her acquaintances for her domestic virtues and other excellent qualities—an event, as we are informed, almost coincident with the marriage. She was in her accustomed health and spirits during the morning, and after the marriage ceremony was engaged in putting up parcels of the wedding cake for her friends. Feeling suddenly ill, she went to her bed, and as she rested her head upon her pillow—expired! The coincidence is as touching as the bereavement will be deeply felt by her numerous family and friends. How suddenly the transition! Alas! the wreath for the wedding garland! The theme is one for the muse of *Mrs. Sigourney*.—N. Y. Com. Advertiser.

Lyceum.

A meeting of the St. Johnsbury Lyceum will be held at the School House on the Plain, THIS EVENING, at precisely six o'clock. The Citizens are invited to attend.

Question for Discussion—Are the movements of the Radicals in Canada justifiable?
Tuesday, December 12.

TEMPERANCE.—The annual meeting of the CALEDONIA COUNTY YOUNG MEN'S TEMPERANCE SOCIETY will be held at Peacham, on Tuesday January 2, 1838, at 10 o'clock, A. M. A general attendance is solicited, as arrangements are made to ensure interesting exercises.

BRIGHTON MARKET.—Dec. 4, 1837.
[Reported for the Daily Advertiser & Patriot.]
At market 950 Beef Cattle, 400 Stores, 3500 Sheep, and 950 Swine.

PRICES.

Beef Cattle—We quote extra at \$7; first quality 6 25 a 6 75; second quality 5 50 a \$6; third quality 4 25 a 5 25.
Barreling Cattle—Mess 5 25; No. 1, \$5; No. 2, 4 50.
Stores—Yearlings \$8 a 10; two year old \$15 a 20; three year old \$20 a 25.
Sheep—Lots were purchased at 1 60, 1 67, 1 88, 2 17, 2 33 and 2 75.
Swine—Lots to peddle taken at 7 a 7 1-2c for sows, and 8 a 8 1-2c for barrows. At retail, 8 and 9 for sows, and 9 and 10 for barrows.

MARRIAGES.

In Burke, Nov. 22, Mr. Abner H. Eggleston, to Miss Roanza White, daughter of Dea. Elam White.
In Roxbury, Mr. Orin Bates, to Miss Lucretia Webster.
In Calais, Rev. L. H. Tabor, to Miss Deborah D. Curtis.
In Hardwick, Mr. John W. Redington, to Miss Juliet W. Nichols.

DEATHS.

In Peacham, Dec. 5, EMILY EWELL, aged 15.
In Moretown, 29th ult. Mr. Richard R. Hoadley, aged about 21.
In Woodbury, 15th ult. Mary, wife of Capt. Mark Nelson, aged 86.
In Williamstown, on the 13th ult. Gideon Dickinson, a soldier of the revolution, aged 75.
In Dalton, N. H. Mrs. Lydia, wife of Col. Oliver Brooks, aged 41.
In Lebanon, N. H. Nov. 27, Miss Hannah Wood, daughter of Capt. Robert Wood, aged 29.
In Danville, Mr. Asa King, aged 36.

NEW GOODS.

THE subscriber would say to his customers, and the public generally, that he has just received from Boston, a first rate stock of

New Goods,

suitable for the season—which he will sell as cheap as can be bought in this County, for cash or produce. Gentlemen and Ladies are respectfully invited to call.

For sale as above, one Bale BUFFALO ROBES, FUR CAPS COLLARS, &c.

ALSO, 40 BUSHELS T. I. SALT, which will be sold at a very low price for cash or produce. MOSES KITTREDGE.
St. Johnsbury, Dec. 7, 1837. 19—tf

A Card.

T. C. TAPLIN, DENTIST, Montpelier. WOULD respectfully inform the Inhabitants of St. Johnsbury Plain and vicinity, that he will be at Mr. IDE'S HOTEL, on the 20th inst. where he proposes to remain a few days, during which time he will be happy to receive those who may favor him with their confidence.

December 1, 1837. 18—tf

Caledonia County Grammar School at Lyndon.

THE Winter Term of this Institution will commence on Monday the 11th of December. E. E. ADAMS, Principal.
Lyndon, Nov. 27, 1837. 17

December 1837.

THE subscribers have for sale FANCY DINING CHAIRS. elegant raised seat ROCKING CHAIRS. Those wishing to purchase will do well to give us a call. Just received, a new supply of SHEETINGS, the very best article manufactured, at former low prices. Also many other NEW GOODS. Gentlemen and ladies, don't forget to call. Here is the place to get great bargains.
19—3w SHEDD & JEWETT.

Bank of Orleans.

THE Stockholders of the Bank of Orleans are hereby notified to meet at the Inn of Jacob L. French, in Irasburgh, on the 2d Tuesday of January next, at 1 o'clock, P. M. for the purpose of electing five Directors of said Bank for the year ensuing.
By order of Directors—
GEO. C. WEST, Cashier.
Dated at Irasburgh, 30 Nov. 1837. 18—3w

Notice.

THIS is to certify that I give my son, HOMER F. SMITH, his time, free liberty to act, and do business for himself; and I shall claim none of his earnings nor pay no debts of his contracting after this date. EDWARD SMITH.
GEORGE M. CARGILL.
Morgan, Dec. 1, 1837. 18—3w*

Notice.

THIS may certify, that I, Samuel Moore, of Barnet, Vt. have given my son JOHN N. MOORE, his time, and shall hereafter pay no debts of his contracting, nor claim any of his earnings. SAMUEL MOORE.
Barnet, March 1, 1837. 17—3w

ALERT—SAMUEL GLEASON.
Barnet, March 1, 1837. 17—3w

Caldrons and Hollow Ware.

4 SIZES FRANCONIA CALDRONS; also a complete assortment of HOLLOW WARE, from the Furnace of Blake, Hammond & Co. Brandon, Vt. for sale at Manufacturers prices.
HIRAM TRACY.
Wells River, Nov. 6, 1837. 14—6w

Millinery and Dress Making.

MISSES STRONG & GILES WOULD inform the inhabitants of Lyndon and its vicinity, that they have commenced the MILLINERY AND DRESS MAKING business in Mr. Walton's building, at Lyndon Corner, a few rods south of Messrs Paddock & Houghton's Store, and solicit a share of Public patronage. They flatter themselves that by the experience they have had in the business they shall be able to give perfect satisfaction to all who may favor them with their custom.
Lyndon Corner, Nov. 10, 1837. 15—tf

Fairbanks' Improved Cooking Stoves.

FOR Sale by L. B. & J. SIMONDS.
Glover, 10th Nov. 1837. 15—6w

Barks, &c.

GROUND Richly Ash, Bayberry, Sassafras, and Elm Bark, for sale. Also, a general assortment of medicines. L. JEWETT.
St. Johnsbury Plain. 15—3w

The Latest Improvement.

E. & T. FAIRBANKS & CO. have now for sale an assortment of their improved DIVING FLUE STOVES,

which for durability, convenience, economy and general utility are unrivaled by any in use.

The latest improvement consists essentially in the suaken hearth, where a Tea Kettle may be boiled by using a small handful of chips. The Stove is adapted to the various utensils of the kitchen. The even is large, and even tempered. The draft is easily regulated, and last, though not least, no extra labor is required in the preparation of fuel.
St. Johnsbury, Nov. 5, 1837. 14—tf

Stoves! Stoves! Stoves!

STEWART'S Premium Cook, 3 sizes; GRANGERS Conical do 2 do; WOOLSON'S Patent do 4 do; Parlor, Shop and Common BOX STOVES, for sale at Manufacturers prices by
HIRAM TRACY.
Wells River, Nov. 6, 1837. 14—6w

Woolson's Patent Cooking Stoves—for Sale.

THE subscribers have, and intend to keep constantly on hand, WOOLSON'S highly approved COOKING STOVES, of four different sizes. ALSO, STOVE PIPE.

PADDOCK & HOUGHTON.
Lyndon, Oct. 15, 1837. 11—tf

Strayed.

FROM the pasture of the subscriber in Guildhall, about the 1st day of October last, a three year old sorrel MARE, with white feet—a black spot on the right side. Any person giving information where she may be found shall be suitably rewarded.
HIRAM H. NICHOLS.
Guildhall, Vt. Nov. 7, 1837. 16—tf

NEW GOODS!!

CHEAPER THAN EVER—NO MISTAKE!

THE subscribers have the pleasure of informing their customers and the public generally, that they have just received an additional supply of NEW GOODS making their assortment complete. And we would now say, if great bargains are an object, please give us a call. Many articles which we have just purchased we shall sell at prices so low, for "cash down," as will doubtless astonish the purchaser. For instance, we will sell sheeting of a fair quality, at 9 1-2 cents per yard. American Calicoes at unusually low prices. Ladies can for less than one dollar, get enough to make a go-to-meeting dress; and what is better, wont fade by washing!! Elegant Merino Shawls at \$5.25—such as heretofore have sold at \$8.—Merinoes, Circassians, Camlets, Fancy Hdkfs., Pocket do.; in short a good assortment of shell Goods. For CAPS, Collars, &c.

W. I. Goods and Groceries,

a prime assortment. Young Hyson Tea of a fair quality at 45 cents. All articles which we have just purchased, or previously had on hand, will be sold low, very low, when compared with their present market value. We want to raise lots of cash and shall sell cheaper for cash down than we can on a credit. But we also want lots of demands against those who are responsible to pay them when they shall become due. Therefore we invite all who wish to purchase Goods on a credit, (if responsible) and all who wish to purchase with cash or the most kinds of produce to call and examine the new Goods. We pledge ourselves, (if responsible) shall be spared on our part to give entire satisfaction to all who may favor us with their custom. Gentlemen and Ladies, please call and take off what Goods we have on hand, and a new supply shall be forthcoming. SHEDD & JEWETT.
St. Johnsbury Plain, Nov. 1, 1837. 14—tf

Printing.

ALL kind of printing usually done in a country office executed with neatness and for the customary prices at this office. Orders will receive prompt attention.

BLANKS

For sale at this Office.